# Pinal County Corridors Definition Study US 60 Corridor Definition Study Williams Gateway Corridor Definition Study

### Public Open Houses

presented by Arizona Department of Transportation

**Transportation Planning Division** 

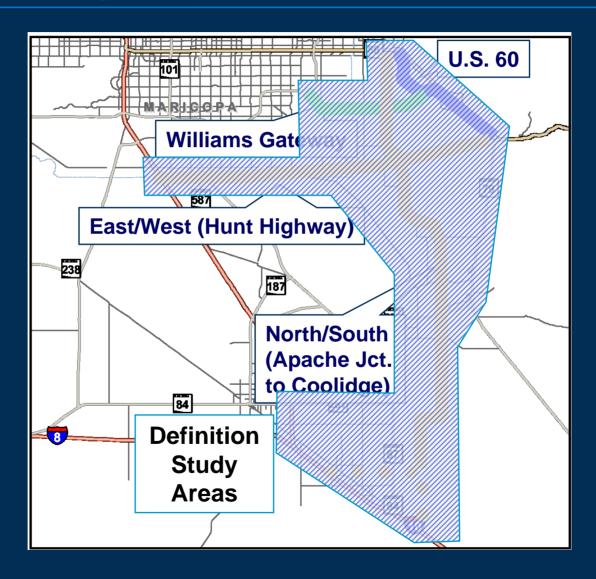
State and Regional Planning

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### **Outline**

- Overview
- Needs Analysis
- Corridor Concept
- Feasibility Analysis
- Preliminary Recommendations

### **Corridor Study Areas**



# Overview Purpose

- A fresh look at corridors identified in SEMNPTS
  - Are any new corridors needed?
  - Are they <u>feasible</u> for construction?
  - If needed and feasible, should they be state facilities?
- A Corridor Definition Study is not intended to:
  - Recommend a road for which need is not established
  - Recommend a road that is not feasible to build
  - Determine an exact alignment for the road
  - Design any aspect of the road

### Overview Coordination

- Extensive coordination between three study teams
- All three studies managed and coordinated by ADOT
  - Each study guided by Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)
  - TACs comprised of representatives from local, state, and federal, and tribal agencies
- Public Participation
  - Public Open Houses
  - Stakeholder / Focus Meetings
  - Consultation with rural elected officials

### **Needs Analysis**

- Pinal County Planning Model (PCPM) established:
  - One study area for all three studies
  - Combines information from MAG, Pinal County, and local jurisdictions
  - Forecast population, employment, and traffic to 2030
- Several Corridor Concepts tested
- Preliminary Recommendations
  - New Corridor concept
  - + 4 to 6 lane local arterial network
  - + 4 lane state highway system in certain areas

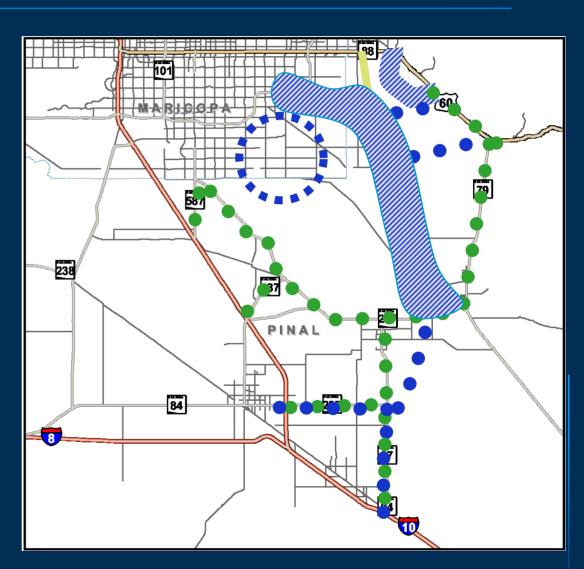
# Needs Analysis Preliminary Concept for New Corridors

- Initial draft corridors
- Travel demand does not justify additional capacity before 2030
- Travel demand does not justify a freeway
- Facility would not provide regional connectivity



# Needs Analysis Preliminary Concept for New Corridors

- **""""** Draft corridor concept
- Corridor protection by zoning authorities
- Potential for local arterial or parkway
- Unresolved local/
  regional issues with
  arterial network
- State Highway access management



# **Feasibility Analysis Feasibility Components**

#### Purpose

- Identify pros and cons of corridor options
- Identify fatal flaws, if any
- Define corridors to the extent possible

#### Feasibility Components

- Engineering
- Environmental compliance
- Socioeconomic and land use
- Community concerns
- Cost and right-of-way

# Initial Feasibility Findings Engineering Feasibility

- Corridors cross undeveloped State Trust land
- Acceptable locations for construction exist
  - Fissures not located within corridors
- Connections between corridors, and to existing highways, not yet determined
- Crossing of the CAP canal could present engineering and environmental challenges

# **Initial Feasibility Findings Environmental Compliance**

- Drainage studies are required to identify the specific location of possible future roads
- Mitigation will likely be required for environmental concerns (drainage, species, archeological sites, recreation, etc.)

#### Socioeconomic and Land Use

Coordination needed with local governments and private developers

# **Initial Feasibility Findings Community Concerns**

- Support from Pinal County and local jurisdictions for US 60 re-route and N S corridor
- Support from Pinal County and Apache Junction for N – S parkway south of US 60
- Opposition from local residents to any improvements to or near Hunt Highway

### **Preliminary Recommendations**

- Two new corridors may be recommended to the State Transportation Board to be designated as state routes:
  - US 60 reroute
  - North South corridor between Loop 202 and SR 79 / SR 287 area

#### **Cost Issues**

- Approximately 50 miles of new corridors may be recommended
  - Average cost of Phoenix area freeway centerline mile: \$42,000,000 (ROW + construction)
  - Estimated cost of new facilities > \$ 2 B
- Upgrade of existing state routes to four lane access controlled facilities
  - Estimated cost of widening to meet 2030 needs > \$600 M
  - Estimated cost of widening in entire study area > \$900 M
- No funds for further study or construction have been identified

### **Next Steps**

- Planning studies
  - Local long-range multi-modal planning:
     ADOT + regional planning agencies + local jurisdictions
  - Access management
  - Regional Profiles State Highway System
  - Detailed financial analysis
    - Bonding
    - Tolls
    - Other
- Engineering / Environmental studies
- Right-of-way protection

#### **Considerations**

- Future of State Trust land is key to development in study areas
  - Long-range land use planning by State Land Department and local jurisdictions
- Development of transportation network depends on partnerships between state, regional, local governments, and private sector